

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL

NEW SPRING GOODS!

RIORDAN & LEECH

NEW GOODS

Full Twenty-Five per Cent Less

DRESS GOODS!

PRINTS!

DRESS SILKS,

EMBROIDERIES,

Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery,

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,

CLOAKING CLOTHS,

TRIMMINGS

OF A CALL

Is Superior

J. A. DENELL,

For Ladies and Children

Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsam

is sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE

198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's

ZYLOBALSAMUM.

USEFUL GOODS!

Hair Brushes.

Tooth Brushes.

Nail Brushes.

Infants' Brushes.

DRESSING COMBS,

BATHING TOWELS,

SPONGES,

FINE SOAPS, FINE COMBS

POMADES, HAIR OILS.

FINE COLOGNES.

LOBBIN'S EXTRACTS.

Great Bargains in Milliner's

MRS. DENELL is now selling her large stock of

new and fashionable hats, bonnets, and

millinery, at a great sacrifice. In fact, no reasonable

offer will be refused, as sales must be made or

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!

To make room for her spring goods and to induce

new and fashionable hats, bonnets, and

millinery, at a great sacrifice. In fact, no reasonable

offer will be refused, as sales must be made or

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

FOR EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUPS AND WOUNDS, TUMORS, HEMORRHOIDS, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. The Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the most famous home setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in two minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will be cured instantly.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

Gen. Hooker.

The Ripon Record says: We are permitted to publish the following extract of a letter from a personal friend of this office.

We publish it believing it may correct in some degree, public impressions that are as erroneous as they are unjust.

"You may feel some interest in knowing that I spent last Sunday in Baltimore with Gen. Hooker. He rejoices as earnestly as any other person in the success of Gen. Meade, but feels most deeply the injustice done himself. It is some evidence, I think, of Hooker's fitness to command, that Meade took the army just as he left it with the exception of reinforcements, and found it ready for action and victory! You may ask, 'Why did not Hooker lead it to action and victory?' The reason is simply this—that reinforcements were withheld from him that were given to Meade on the very day that he assumed command. Ever since the invasion began Hooker had been pleading for those reinforcements.

He had said to Gen. Halleck and the war department: 'I am able, with the force I have, to whip Lee, but not to capture his army. The country will not be satisfied if Lee is permitted to get back, and he may as easily be captured as whipped. Give me Couch and the cavalry (10,000) at Harper's Ferry.' Halleck refused. Having command at Harper's Ferry, Hooker then took the responsibility and ordered its evacuation. Halleck countermanded the order. Hooker then telegraphed: 'I now demand reinforcements, or I earnestly beg to be relieved of my command.' He was relieved, and the very messenger who brought Halleck's order to Meade, brought the order giving him the forces which Hooker had waited and begged for in vain. Such is the simple statement of the facts. I said to the general, 'It is too bad that you should have that splendid prize near your hand and not be allowed to pick it up.' He replied with a quivering lip, 'It is hard fortune.'

I give you my word that the stories about his drunkenness are utterly false. So far from being drunk at Chancellorsville, the fact is, that when he was made insensible by a cannon shot against a column upon which he was leaning, and spirits were wanted for his use by the surgeon, not a drop could be found at his quarters, and it was a long time before any could be obtained."

Twenty-seven boys in a well.—An accident of a peculiar and distressing nature occurred yesterday afternoon, at the House of Refuge, resulting in the death of one of the officers of the institution and the injury of several of the inmates. It appears that a well was being sunk near the river, and had attained the depth of some twenty-one feet. The curb or lining was being put in, but, fitting rather tightly, Hugh Milligan, assistant engineer of the house, who had charge of the work, laid a few boards across the top, and calling a number of boys to his aid, they got on the platform thus formed for the purpose of pressing it down to its place. The engineer occupying a position about the center of the boards, and the boys, to the number of thirty-two, standing on the edge of the curb. A moment or so after they commenced to force the curb down the boards gave way beneath the pressure, and the engineer and 27 of the boys were precipitated to the bottom of the well. The occurrence soon brought a crowd to the spot, and immediate measures were taken for bringing the parties to the surface. The dangerous character of the accident and the cries of the boys below gave rise to the most fearful anticipation. But a few moments sufficed to show that the consequences were not by any means as serious as apprehended. The engineer was taken out dead, but of the twenty-seven boys who fell in not one was severely injured. Several of them are badly scratched and some of them bruised, but none of them were injured to any serious extent. Mr. Milligan had been in the employ of the institution since its opening, and was regarded as a very worthy man. An inquest was held on his remains to-day, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

AN EASY TIME FOR THE R. R. FARM MORTGAGES TO SETTLE.—It is known that when the railroad farm mortgages pay up their money on the line of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railway, they are entitled to receive stock in said company. Mr. P. P. O'Brien stock is selling at 85c. in New York. Most of the farm mortgages can settle with their creditors at 70 cents on the dollar. Now is the golden opportunity of the farmers to pay these hitherto burdensome incumbrances.—*Wisconsin.*

SCAR CASE IN ILLINOIS.—The amount of sugar cane—Chinese, Imphee and Oshelton—planted, this season, in Illinois, is very large. The statistics of a few districts along the Illinois Central Railway will give some idea of the quantity under cultivation. In the town of Peru, Champaign county, about five hundred acres were planted. In Buckley, Iroquois county, an equal number of acres are under cultivation. In Oaraga, same county, there were four hundred acres planted. In the French settlement near Kankakee, five hundred acres are planted, and in Manteno four hundred acres. The drought has injured the growth of the cane, generally, will be only a medium crop. Sugar mills and evaporators are being put up in various parts of the state, for expressing and boiling the juice of the cane.—*Chicago Journal.*

THE KROOKER COUNTY COPPERHEAD WAR.—The disturbance appears to have entirely subsided. This afternoon, D. N. Bender, a leading citizen of Rileyville, and a justice of the peace, was brought before Judge Rogers, charged with the crime of "conspiracy." He was bound over to the court of S. Leathers, Wm. Small, T. A. Dorr and Russell S. Higgins, all prominent leaders in the late riot, gave bail in the sum of \$1,000 each to appear at court.

ROBERTSON'S ARMY.—A correspondent writing from Morrisboro, Tenn., says: "I find there is much more familiarity between the officers and privates here than with us. There seems to be some genuine affection between them, and they fight to the death. There is none of your milk-and-water policy in dealing with traitors. Spies are hung in three hours' time after arrest; while a man who violates his oath is shot at once, without any, or at least very little ceremony. There is no general in the field more popular with his army than General Rosecrans."

INSURANCE.

Fire, Life and Marine.

CASH CAPITAL REPRESENTED \$5,099,000.

Harford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn. Incorporated 1810. Assets, \$1,000,000.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co., Springfield, Mass. Capital and Surplus, \$400,000.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, New York City. The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1841. Capital and Surplus, \$500,000.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company, New York City. Capital and Surplus, \$14,000.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N. Y. Capital and Surplus, \$207,719.40.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, New York City. Capital and Surplus, \$250,000.

New York Life Insurance Company, New York City. Cash Capital over \$2,000,000.

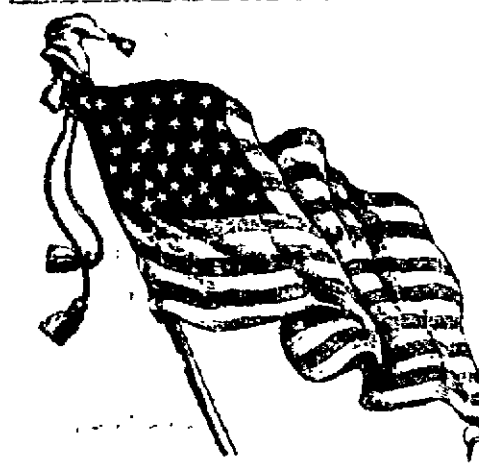
NEW GOODS!

THE largest invoice of the season just received at SUTHERLAND'S BOOKSTORE,

embracing a large and elegant assortment of WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, PORTFOLIOS, ARNOLDS, DAVIDS AND CO.'S ART GALLERY, FRANKS, PENCILS, POCKET CUTLERY, POCKET BOOKS AND ENVELOPES.

School and Miscellaneous Books, together with a great variety of Fancy Stationery.

all of which will be sold at the Lowest Prices, wholesale and retail.



Forever float that standard sheet—

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capital in the City of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on

WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

to nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public questions now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who concur substantially in opinion on these subjects should not now act together politically, whenever they have the opportunity to do so.

We therefore cordially invite all citizens to unite in the election of delegates to the state convention whose said who approve of the following propositions:

That the Union be preserved in its integrity;

That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain;

That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked;

That the national administration be heartily and generally supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Each section and assembly district will be entitled to two delegates in said state convention.

The central committee recommend to the district committees that the conventions for the election of delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 8th day of August.

Madison, July 15th, 1863.

HORACE RUBLEX, JOHN P. LEWIS, J. P. COOPER, W. E. HAZELTON, JOHN LOCKWOOD, C. W. STEWART, J. W. STEWART, W. E. HAZELTON, State Central Committee.

WHAT FREMONT'S REMOVAL DID FOR THE REBELS.

A rebel colonel, Estevan, from Missouri, who has left the rebel service in disgust and some time since published a very readable book in England, which has excited much attention and comment by its frank statements on many doubtful matters, speaks as follows of the aid and comfort Gen. Fremont's removal from Missouri furnished the rebel cause:

"Meantime Generals Sigel and Fremont concentrated their troops at Springfield, with the intention of putting an end to the war in Missouri. Sigel having proceeded thence with the advance guard to Wilson's Creek, General Price ordered our troops to retire on the appearance of the enemy; but whilst about to carry out the order, our rear guard was attacked by Fremont's body guard, under the command of Major Zenger, formerly in the Hungarian service, and compelling us a good deal of damage, and compelling us to accelerate our retreat. On reaching Pineville, Gen. Price made arrangements to await Gen. Fremont's attack, and then to leave Missouri without once more trying the chances of a battle. He knew well how to inspire his men with confidence in his plans. And now that Gen. Fremont had caught us, as it were, in a net, what saved us? A battle? No; the government at Washington at this juncture deprived Fremont of his command. This caused a complete change in the enemy's plans, and allowed our generals full scope to alter their position. The federal army was now compelled to beat a retreat, abandoning the rich district of Springfield to Gen. Price. The latter at once took possession of it and settled himself down comfortably for a time in the position abandoned by the enemy."

Upon this the Quincy Whig remarks:

But as justice to Gen. Fremont might endanger several gentlemen's aspirations for the presidency, no amount of evidence of course will convince them of his removal from Missouri, and his dishonorable treatment since, were among the greatest blunders of the war. The men who planned those indignities to one of the nation's best, truest and most patient heroes, may escape their just reward now, but history will not fail to do justice to them and to Fremont's fame.

GEN. LOGAN AT CAIRO.—Gen. John A. Logan made a speech on Saturday night to one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Cairo. He was frequently cheered, and was listened to with attention for two hours and a half. Resolutions in favor of the active prosecution of the war were unanimously adopted.

Gen. Asboth has been relieved of his command at Columbus, Gen. A. J. Smith taking his place.

GREEN COUNTY DELUATES.—Orrin Bacon and Wm. McDowell have been appointed senatorial delegates and Chas. Dennison and Peck delegates from the southern assembly district to the state convention. All friendly to Gov. Salomon's nomination.

RETURNED.—The 37th regiment, of nine months men, returned to Milwaukee on Sunday. They number 300 men, and will be mustered out of the service this week. A number of them have expressed a determination to re-enter the service as substitutes.

THE STOCK DEPLETED.—Gen. Sibley telegraphs to Gen. Pope that he has had three desperate engagements with 2,200 Sioux warriors, in each of which they were routed, and finally driven with the loss of all their substance, &c. Our loss was small, while at least 150 of the savages were killed and wounded.

Gen. Sibley marched from Fort Pierre for the Big Bend of the Missouri, on the 20th of July, with 1,200 cavalry, and will doubtless intercept the flying Sioux.

Gen. Pope says Indian hostilities east of Missouri river may be considered at an

This gentleman, author of the improved ritual of the Knights of the Golden Circle and League of Honor, and president of the order, was captured at Louisville, Ky., with all his letters and papers, letter copying books, official seals, roll books, keys to passes, degree books, blank commissions for organizing lodges, &c. Near a ton of documents were found in his private quarters, in which are letters from distinguished copperheads of every state, all of which acquiesce in the plans for breaking up the Union. By special order of government the names of treasonable letters are not allowed to be made public, but with other matter of the kind, will be gathered up and used in preparing a book which shall expose the organization of traitors with the names of the guilty. It is the fear of such exposure which cements the bonds of brotherhood among these villains, and keeps them in a perpetual state of ferment. To evade conviction of treason and the stigma and stinging thereof is now their chief study and trouble.

Speaking of George Bickley, we have in our possession a major's commission, granted to one W. H. Toler, signed by George Bickley, commander-in-chief of the American Legion of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and major general and commander-in-chief of the American Legion and president of the Board of War; it is countersigned by James Waldmeyer, brigadier general and secretary of the Board of War of the American Legion. The commission bears date July 4th, A. D. 1863, and is sealed with wax, the device being the same given in the published exposure of the order of the K. G. C. It bears also the flag and device as appears in the exposure—8 stars, moon and sun.

We have also a \$100 bond, granted to said W. H. Toler, June 7th, '63, No. 302, capital \$5,000,000, signed by Geo. Bickley, president, J. Waldmeyer, secretary, with coupons payable annually for interest at 10 per cent., bond payable in five years at Merida, Yucatan, and being one share in the American Colonization and Steamship Co. of Yucatan. It will be remembered that this organization was for seizing Yucatan and making it a free state, in view of holding in balance of power between north and south, which scheme failed, owing to the election of Lincoln. It was denied so stoutly by the rebels and Buchanan authorities, that people doubted the whole thing. The Louisville Journal says, however, that letters from Buchanan were captured with Bickley's papers, fully implicating him and his administration in the treasonable scheme.

As copperheads have a habit of denying all such matters, especially as to the existence of the order known as K. G. C., we have the above papers to show any and all who may doubt. They are beautifully engraved; the work must have been an immense expense for printing these commissions and bonds.

As to Bickley, some weeks ago he was discovered in New York by government spies, traced to Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Louisville where he kept his office, and where his vast piles of records were found in deep vaults secured by iron clad work. Of late and since the war his time has been exclusively devoted, as his letters show, to organizing K. G. C. Leagues, or circles of the North-Western Brotherhood, as now generally called. He had visited all the northern states and cities, and many of the more populous counties. His records show the seats of most of the circle lodges, with the names of officers, all of which will be given in due time. The work of disintegrating the northwestern states and separating them from New England, with the plan of ultimately organizing all the states of the Mississippi Valley into a stupendous confederacy, was, as one of his letters says, "a more than hopeful reality in the womb of consummations, and which he meant, a fixed certainty. He is now in Ft. Lafayette, a prisoner under charge of treason, where he will be held till the courts have time to hear his case. At first the copperhead papers at Indianapolis and Columbus raised a howl over his arrest, "without any cause but for his being a democrat," but they have now, in arrest was a misfortune to the confederacy equal to the loss of Vicksburg or fall of New Orleans, both of which events materially spoiled his Mammoth Mississippi Valley Confederacy.

That Gun.

We witnessed a trial of the shoot-around corner gun, yesterday afternoon, and, unlike the reporter of a morning paper, who did not see the gun at all, cannot pronounce it a humbug by any means. We do not fall in with all of the sanguine expectations of the inventor, but are ready to believe, where belief is strengthened by ocular demonstration, that it is an invention which will, with proper application, become eminently useful, whatever may be its destructive qualities.

Our readers will imagine a diminutive mortar, not unlike the mere breech of a cannon, about a foot long and nine inches in diameter. This "chuck" is hung upon an axis, the muzzle pointing perpendicularly in the air. The size of the bore is three inches, and the depth about eight. It carries a four pound ball and requires about three ounces of powder to propel it. An iron ring is embedded in the ball. To this ring, is attached an iron link, to which, again, is attached a small cord, about the size of a common clothes line. To the farther end of the cord is attached an anchor or grapple. The *modus operandi* of firing is as follows: The mortar is loaded, the ball barely going below the surface of the muzzle. The target is set up and the grapple is cast precisely half way between the mortar and the target. Now, observe, the cord is tightened, and on the instant the grapple and anchor, and together with the ball, the mortar is first perpendicularly in the air. As a matter of course, the ball cannot fly out of the circle prescribed by the length of the cord, and as certain as fate, therefore, it depends upon the target. In the experiments, yesterday, the target was a small section of three-eighths boiler plate, the ball breaking it at every shot.

The great success of the invention depends entirely upon the question as to whether fifty or one hundred pound balls can be controlled and directed in like manner. If they can be, then good bye to monitors, turkeys and rams. With two or three one hundred pound mortars upon the stern of a gunboat, and the cranial fastened at the bow, such a storm of shot or shell could be poured perpendicularly upon an enemy's deck, beside which, in point of destructiveness, a thunderbolt would be less certain and terrible. We hope to see the invention so encouraged as will bring out its full merits and capabilities.—Chicago Journal.

THE COLUMBUS AND PORTAGE CITY RAILROAD.—The contract for building the section of railroad between Columbus and Portage City, has been awarded to D. C. Jackson and D. L. Wells, who are now making the necessary arrangements to commence work. As soon as next week a large number of men will be placed on the line and begin to grade the track. This short fragment of railroad will be completed and put in running order in the earliest time possible. When finished, it will materially lessen the distance between La Crosse and

A Visit to General Rosecrans' Army.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

WINCHESTER, Tenn., August 4.

One hundred miles south from Nashville the national lines now reach—even into Alabama. To this point, Winchester, which I have just reached, trains run regularly every day. It is a very interesting thing to observe the effects of war upon a country, and I was especially interested in nothing there upon a state which, like Tennessee, has so important a part to play in the future.

The region south of Nashville is a beautiful country—a land of oak covered hills and running streams, and valleys green with vast fields of Indian corn. For a great portion of the way there is no trace of war; the scene is the most peaceful and fertile; you pass long meadows of indifferent grass, then perhaps a neglected cornfield, which, in ordinary times, you would have merely noticed as an evidence of the idleness of the population; then a clover patch, a graceful, rolling hill, with oak, beech, and chestnut covering it; a wide stretch of green corn, a dashing turbid stream, a field of weeds—again corn or clover, and so on in picturesque succession for miles after miles. You seldom see wheat, though there is no doubt much of it in neighboring districts, and only here and there a cotton plantation. (I counted but five for a hundred miles.) For all that appears, you might be traveling in Southern Indiana.

The only growth unusual is a low tree, with broad tropical leaves, and a bright, fruit of a cucumber shape—the "wild cucumber tree." The bridges alone remind one at first that he is within military lines, and in any enemy's country; the brown tents on the nearest slope, the stockade fort, the sentinel, the figures in national blue looking about, tell us that we are on one of the great lines of military communication. A few of the villages show clearly the grim features of war. Laverge, which must have been a pleasant rural hamlet, has mostly disappeared; the houses being left; and the town shows deserted, some of the houses with the clayboards on, or here and there a melancholy brick chimney, where rafters and beams have been carried off. One little place beyond Tullahoma—Estell Springs—has a peculiarly plucked and plundered look. Some of the towns—such as Murfreesboro—are stripped of the beautiful groves which were once their glory, in order to give clear sweep to the artillery. Now and then the high brick walls and chimneys of some storehouse or factory, burnt, probably, by the enemy themselves, rise gloomily from a village street.

Yet, on the whole, the evidences of desolation and plunder are surprisingly little; yet near the railway, gardens are untouched, peaches hang in bushels from orchards, and that highest test of a soldier's forbearance—rail fences—are whole and sound as in their first estate. So far as damage from war is concerned, this part of Tennessee could recover in a single year and have a surplus for the future. In fact, the money brought in and freely expended by Rosecrans' immense army must more than pay off the losses from fire and the thievery of the marauders.

As you advance, you discern, more and more, the evidences of the vast military power accumulated here. Soldiers swarm along every station, green flags float on the hills of houses, mules and wagons; soldiers everywhere, bathing in the streams, riding over the distant hills, lying under the shade of the trees, eating, drinking, and reading newspapers; by every village the red line of earthworks and the stockade forts. In Murfreesboro, you seem to have entered a town of boxes, bales and bugs, heaped up and scattered about without number or order, and beyond all measure of calculation. An army of tens of thousands is dragging them away, and stalwart contrabands are lifting and arranging them, under the broiling sun.

Murfreesboro is said to be the strongest national fortress on this continent. The only indications of it to the civilian are heaps of red earth on every hill in the vicinity, with long ditches, stockades and mounds crossing the railroads. But, even to the untrained eye, heaps of earth and sand, with black objects protruding from them, have come to have a much more threatening look than the most ponderous piles of stone and masonry. Gen. Rosecrans evidently means to keep what he possesses, and he has already laid a hand on Tennessee, whose imprint several cities will not wear away. Tullahoma gives a scene of pleasant cottages, country stores and crowds and throngs of soldiers, horses, mules and wagons without number. Winchester is still prattling, in the midst of a beautiful rolling country, with oak and beech groves, and a few miles beyond, the heavy low line of the Cumberland Mountains, the rich shadows filling its deep gorges lined with green forest. Soldiers' camps in summer are by no means romantic or interesting things; villages of arboreal, covered with brown branches, dirty, hot and sweltering, with tin cups, newspapers, blankets and equipments lying about the corners, long lines of horses and mules, kicking and fly-bitten, the men sauntering under trees or about the stations in flannel shirts and trousers. Every one who could was reading newspapers, and all were orderly and well behaved. They looked wonderfully well and vigorous; in fact, I believe this army is now the healthiest of the great armies. The great want of every camp is good reading matter. The "Christian Union" are doing a grand work in the western armies, and have been the means of producing a deep religious influence, but it has often occurred to me that their reading was of too childish a nature, too Sunday-schoolish for the camp.

The best thing for the soldiers would be some publication—newspaper or other—with the army news, and then a great deal of moral and religious instruction connected with it. To this might be added practical directions for the soldier about leaving his position, if wounded, or about securing his pay to his friends. Such an army gazette might accomplish a world of good in our idle camps. And camps must be idle in such weather as this. If any of our impatient northern strategists could be at Winchester to day, and take a short walk, with no more burden than a straw hat and linen coat, under this sun, he would be convinced that there was very good reason for "quiet on the Cumberland." It is such a sun as we never know at the north, burning, blazing, wilting; thermometer from 95° to 100°, and no air stirring. Fancy what a march must be in this weather, with a musket, cartridge box, blanket, and knapsack! The great obstacle in this army, as in all our armies, is movement, is the amount of transportation. The line of the Cumberland has had thirteen regiments of a regiment, or some 150 miles of trains. This is partly owing to the army ratios being about 25 per cent. more than is needed for food, and partly to the great amount carried by officers. An army wagon has been known to carry a heavy cast-iron stove for the officers' use, and it always takes a mule for all sorts of articles. Nothing ever gives us rapid marches and efficient movements but a reduction of transportation. The men in this climate have already abandoned their knapsacks. The officers ought to be equally cut down in their com-

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 11.

via Cairo August 15, 1863.

No news of importance except the moving of troops by steamers.

The general health of the city and army is good.

Johnston is said to be at a point on the Chunkey river, where the Mobile and Ohio Railroad crosses.

There is great trepidation on account of Mobile and Charleston among the rebels here, and they have lost all hopes of success.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.—The latest news from Charleston is from C. C. Fulton, and says the steamer has just been ordered off to Fortress Monroe with important dispatches, and I am indebted to that source for the following information.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

ATTENTION DISPATCHES.

New York, Aug. 17.

Flour dull, common grades 5c lower.

4.55 1/2 extra white; 5.20 1/2 U. S. Wheat dull and unsettled, prime 40c.

Chicago spring; 95c 1/2, 10c lower, 20c 1/2.

Chicago spring; 95c 1/2, 10c lower, 20c 1/2.

Chicago spring; 95c 1/2, 10c lower, 20c 1/2.

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Chicago spring; 95c 1/2, 10c lower, 20c 1/2.

Chicago spring; 95c 1/2, 10c lower, 20c 1/2.

IN pursuance and by virtue of the Judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk of the Court, do hereby certify that the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction, to-wit: I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction, in Main street, in the city of Janesville in said county, on **THURSDAY, in the month of January in said county, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,** the following described mortgaged premises, to-wit: To-wit: A certain piece, parcel or tract of land situated in said county of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished by the following description, to-wit: To-wit: A certain undivided one half of lot two (2), Block 10, Addition known as the "Berkshire Addition" of the same; also the undivided one half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), town thirty-four (34), range thirty (30), of the 4th P. M. S. R., for the same use or uses—**Dated July 17th, 1880.** **W. H. BAKER, JR.,** Clerk of the Court.

SLOAN, PATTEN & HAINES, Attorneys at Law, Janesville, Wis.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CINQUOT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Whereas, **Samuel O. Helgert** against **Pliny Allen, Louisa Allen and Frank de Bello.**

IN pursuance and by virtue of the Judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk of the Court, do hereby certify that the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction, to-wit: I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction, in Main street, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on **THURSDAY, in the month of January in said county, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,** the following described mortgaged premises, to-wit: To-wit: A certain piece, parcel or tract of land situated in said county of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished by the following description, to-wit: To-wit: A certain undivided one half of lot two (2), Block 10, Addition known as the "Berkshire Addition" of the same; also the undivided one half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-four (34), town thirty-four (34), range thirty (30), of the 4th P. M. S. R., for the same use or uses—**Dated July 17th, 1880.** **W. H. BAKER, JR.,** Clerk of the Court.

SLOAN, PATTEN & HAINES, Attorneys at Law, Janesville, Wis.

[illegible][illegible]

Arch resulting over said space of thirty feet as described in section two of this ordinance—passed July 24, 1906.

Attest, G. H. WILLIAMS, City Clerk. Jydsd

An Ordinance,

To repeal an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the Building of Railway Bridges over Western Avenue and Clark street, north ward, city of Jamestown," passed April 30, 1863.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Jamestown do ordain:

"That an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the Building of Railway Bridges over Western Avenue and Clark street, north ward, city of Jamestown," passed April 30, 1863, be, and that the Assessor is hereby requested—

By B. TRACY, Mayor.

Attest, G. H. WILLIAMS, City Clerk. Jydsd

GHCOUT COUNTY, ROCK COUNTY.

Hiram M Gray reg. Alvin Wilson, R. Fildad, D. E. Pihola, William Jackson, Geo. W. Johnson, John Nelson, Callisto.

In pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled case

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Pratt Smith, plaintiff, against Stephen C. Spaulding and others, defendants.

IN proceedings had by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above entitled case on the 6th day of June, 1863, the undersigned referee specially appointed by said court for such purpose do hereby certify that the sum of \$1,000.00 was paid in full to the said Stephen C. Spaulding, the highest bidder, on the 6th day of June, 1863, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the Court House, Main street, in the city of Janesville in said county, on

THE 20th DAY OF JULY, 1863,
at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following duly executed mortgage premises, to wit: all that tract of land lying in the town of Janesville, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and described as the west half the west half of the south half of the south half of the south half of town No three, of range No thirteen (13), containing 30.93 acres, more or less.—Dated June 5th, 1863.

H. T. PRINCE,
Harris & N. Howe, of Rock County, Wis.
Plaintiff's Attorney. J. J. Jeldwi

[illegible]

in pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made by the said court on the 14th day of June, 1863, the undersigned, a referee specially appointed by said court for such purpose, with the aid of the sheriff of said county, did remove the door of the Rock County Bank, in Janesville, in said county, on

The 10th Day of SEPTEMBER, 1869,

at 2 o'clock P. M., that part of the said premises particularly described as follows: All that part of the north-west fractional quarter of section thirty (30), in township three (3), north, of range thirteenth (13) east, in the 4th principal meridian, and in the 1st range of the 6th principal meridian, in the county of Janesville and Wisconsin, containing about 1.25 acres of land, more or less, thirty-four links from the section line on the north side of said section, thence east parallel with section line on the north side of said section 30 sixteen (16) links to the north side of said section, thence north and north-west quarter section line of said section on north side of said section twenty (20) links to the north side of said section twenty (20) links and seventeen (17) links to the north side of said section, thence east parallel with section line of said road road eight (8) links and fifty (50) links to the

out and sent slides for a highway - June 6th, 1862.

1862d	W. A. LAWRENCE,	Reference, &c.
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CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

James Graham, plaintiff, vs. Nelson L. Hume and George H. Hild, defendants.

Whereas the said James Graham, plaintiff, is the wife, Ward D. Spaulding and David Nagold, drifts.

The State of Wisconsin, to each of the above defendants

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint filed by the said James Graham, plaintiff, in and to the said court, to wit: the Circuit Court for the County of Rock, Wisconsin, on or before the 12th day of July, 1862, and to file with the clerk of said court, a copy of your answer to the said complaint, which was filed in the office of the clerk of said court May 22, 1862, and of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to appear at the trial of the said cause, to be had at the office of the said clerk of said court, on the 12th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to defend against the claim of the said plaintiff in this action will apply to said court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1862.

W. A. LAWRENCE, J. CLERK.

ANOTHER ASSORTMENT

1862d

New Books.
RUSSELL'S DIARY, NORTH AND SOUTH,
 THE IRON FURNACE,
 ORPHIDS C. KEIR PAPERS, Vol 2,
 THE NATION AT ANACAPPA,
 MEMOIR OF NICHOLAS BURRAY, (Kusan),
 NO NAME, by Wikkie Odlin,
 THE PORTS JOURNAL, by Hazard Taylor,
 CIPHERS AND SYLLABES, by John
 C. H. W. M. MOSELEY & BROTHER.

A Magnificent lot of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS,
 JUST received and for sale cheaper than ever be-
 fore at
RUTHKELAND'S PAPER STORE.

judgment of fore-
 men entitled ac-

avor of the above
named defend-
public auction, to
ent of the Myers
ancenville in said
T, 1883.
noon of that day,
premises, to wit:
of land situate,
ville, county of
down and distin-
to two (2), Mitch-
to the recorded

four (34), town
maintaining twenty

ad July 7th, 1863.
KILL, Referec.
FIS. 17dew

COUNTY.
den, Louisa Allen

Judgment of fore-
above entitled ac-
3, in favor of the
he above named
sell at public auc-
in front of the
ity of Janesville,

moon of that day,
premises, to wit:

and state, lying
and the southwest
and the southeast
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west quarter of
ship number one
e) east; and also
and situated, lying
county of Wisconsin
south half of the
quarter and the
quarter, also the
quarter of section
one (1) north,
containing one
may be sufficient
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injury to the par-

K. J. Shertoff
Clark County, Wis.
troops.

E,
way Bridges, over
South ward city

the City of Janes

and Northwestern is authorized and bridges over West-
Northward ward of the
most the superstruc-
and company, and
such portions of
the necessary, upon
Archives of said
inments of earth
highway under
than thirty feet
with the estab-
and said com-
completion of said
under and bridges
at thereto, so as to
said avenue and
less than eighteen
built of stone, or
in a single span or
fifty feet as describ-
—Passed July 24,
TREAT, Mayor.
Jy26-11

Bridges over West-
north ward, city of

the City of James-
entitled "An Ord-
Ordinary Bridge over
Third ward, city
the City and the
July 24, A. D 1863.
TREAT, Mayor.
rk. 19064

COUNTY.
Field, D. F. Field,
James G. King,
judgment of fore-
above entitled ac-
favor of the above
defendants.
at public auction,
city in front of the
of the Janesville

27, 1863,
tomorrow of that day
of premises, to wit:
town of Harmony,
of Wisconsin, and
half the west half of
No thirteen (13),
(18), containing
one 8 1/2, 1863.
ER. Sheriff
Stock county, Wis.
1863

CK COUNTY.
hauling and others,

judgment of fore-
the above action

[illegible]

designated, a referee
for such purpose, will...
at bidder at the front

real estate parcels of the north-
 western (30), in Town-
 ship (13) east, in
 as follows—begin-
 ning at the north-
 west fur chain and
 line on the north
 parallel with section
 16, and thence west
 and parallel with
 line of said section
 16, on the north
 parallel, to the west
 end of section 16, to
 the 30' corner along the
 fifty links to the
 corner, excepting and
 2 rods into the
 corner. —Dated June 6th,
 1862.
 L. A. WALKER
 Referee, &c.
 J. R. Jones and
 and —, Rouse his
 and Nephews, defts.
 he above defendants,
 required to answer
 to this action, which
 was said court, May
 1861, served upon
 and said com-
 plaint in January, 1862,
 the service hereto;
 and it you fail

in the time aforesaid,
ply to said court for
int.

TON, Plm's Att'y.
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 ers before exhibited
 PAPER STORE!
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 AND SOUTH,
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